

SWITCHING CONTROLLER

Background of the Invention

The present invention relates to a switching controller in whose control loop an error signal amplifier is provided, which essentially exhibits P (proportional) action and which acts on a pulse duration modulator or frequency modulator for the final controlling element of the switching controller. This type of switching controller is known from European Patent 0 355 333 B1.

In the switching controller described in European Patent 0 355 333 B1, noise signals on the input voltage are optimally suppressed in their effect on the output voltage of the switching controller without the control rate being adversely affected, for instance given sudden load variations. In order to prevent large voltage dips given sudden load variations at the output, for instance in the TDMA operation of a traveling-wave amplifier in a satellite, the voltage control loop must be properly dimensionally designed (high P component in the error signal amplifier). This can only be done when accompanied by a large enough output capacity, if the aim is for no stability problems to occur.

Advantages of the Present Invention

By applying the measures in accordance with the features of Claim 1, it is possible to dimensionally design the control loop to have a low P component. The output capacities of the switching controller can be reduced without causing control stability problems. This leads to a smaller type of construction for switching controllers in high-voltage parts, where substantial outlay is required for smoothing

capacitors.

The present invention is based on the realization that, through a so-called forward (uni-directional) control, the control loop can be dimensionally designed to have a low P-component; i.e., essentially circumventing the error signal amplifier, the step change in load is directly detected and delivered to the pulse-duration or pulse-frequency modulator, without the actual control loop having to respond. As a result of this precontrol, fewer automatic control delays follow step changes in load, without giving rise to stability problems.

When only the alternating component of the load current is detected for the precontrol, the precontrol decays with a time constant that can be selected such that the error signal amplifier can easily compensate for the decaying precontrol.

Drawings

Exemplifying embodiments of the present invention are elucidated detailed with reference to the drawing, whose figures show:

Figure 1: a basic circuit diagram of a switching controller in accordance with the present invention;

traveling-wave amplifier.

Q_E and the positive pole of the switching controller output having output voltage U_A is the series circuit of the switching controller's final controlling element S1 in the form of a switching transistor and inductor L of the switching controller. The freewheeling diode of the switching controller is denoted by DF, and the output-side smoothing capacitor by CG. Output voltage U_A is fed to an error signal amplifier KO, which compares it to a reference voltage U_{r1} . If output voltage U_A exceeds reference d.c. voltage U_{r1} , a control signal is transmitted to pulse-duration modulator PBM (non-inverting input), whose output signal determines the pulse duty factor (ON duration relative to OFF duration) of final controlling element S1. Connected to the inverting input of pulsewidth modulator PBM and of the common ground, is the series circuit composed of a resistor R1 and two signal sources Q_{SV} , Q_{SK} , which supply saw-tooth signals U_{SV} and U_{SK} . A voltage that is proportional to the input current of the switching controller drops across resistor R1. This is achieved in that resistor R1 is traversed by the flow of the rectified secondary current of a current transformer SMW, whose primary winding is located at the input circuit of the switching controller between input d.c. voltage source Q_E and final controlling element S1. The signal source Q_{SK} carries a saw-tooth voltage:

$$U_{SK(t)} = \hat{U}_{SK} t/T$$

t indicating the time, T the period duration of the saw-tooth repetition frequency, and \hat{U}_{SK} the maximum amplitude of the saw-tooth voltage. The maximum amplitude \hat{U}_{SK} of the saw-tooth voltage is kept constant. RM designates the resistance value of resistor R1 for detecting the current through the final controlling element; i.e., in the case of current detection by a current transformer as in Figure 1, the resistance value multiplied by the reciprocal [inverse] value of the transformation ratio of current transformer

SMW. Then, $RM = \frac{R1}{\ddot{u}1}$ applies, \ddot{u} designating the

transformation ratio of current transformer SMW. Thus, to be able to maintain the stability conditions, a certain minimum saw-tooth amplitude is required, which cannot be provided solely by the control as a function of output voltage U_A . One can modify the action of the current control amplitude by modulating the saw-tooth amplitude by way of the input voltage. For this, an additional signal source Q_{sv} is provided, which carries a saw-tooth voltage

$$U_{sv(t)} = \frac{1}{RC} \int_0^1 U_{E(t)} dt$$

Thus, this saw-tooth voltage $U_{sv}(t)$ is proportional to integrated input voltage $U_E(t)$. The time dependency of input voltage U_E of the switching controller is substantially the result of superimposed alternating components, such as a 100 Hz ripple voltage in the case of a switched-mode power supply. This noise is optimally suppressed when the arithmetic mean of current I_0 through inductor L is constant. To optimally suppress fluctuations in input voltage and satisfy the stability requirement, the conditions discussed in detail in European Patent 0 355 333 B1 must be met.

At this point, the present invention provides for the load step performance of the switching controller to be detected, in particular, the alternating component of load current I_L , to be suitably amplified, and fed via a coupling device E between error signal amplifier KO , essentially exhibiting P action, to pulse-duration modulator PBM , via an evaluation circuit A , which, in the present exemplifying embodiment, is arranged between output-side smoothing capacitor CG and an output terminal of the switching controller. The supplying of the load-step-dependent signal directly to the input of pulsewidth modulator PBM does not alter the stability of the

controller, particularly with respect to phase margin and gain margin. As shown in Figure 1, coupling device E can be composed of a simple adding node or of an adding circuit, where the output signal from error signal amplifier KO is .
 5 gated with the signal detected by evaluation circuit A. The two gated signals are preferably fed to the adding node via resistors RF1 and RF2 of equal value.

As Figure 2 shows, the alternating component of load current
 10 I_L is expediently detected by evaluation circuit A via a measuring current transformer SW and an amplifier V that is connected in series therewith. If there is no change in the load current, i.e., no change in current I_L (e.g. given a step change in load), then there is no signal at resistor
 15 RF1. As is evident from Figure 1, given resistors RF1 and RF2 of equal value, the output signal from error signal amplifier KO is effectuated at pulse duration modulator PBM with the half-amplitude $\frac{1}{2} U_{KO}$. If the controller gain is now increased by a factor of two, it can be seen that the
 20 additional precontrol does not influence the normal control loop via the signal that is detected by the evaluation circuit A; i.e., the controller stability is not changed. If the load then changes, namely if there is a modulation of the load current, then pulse duration modulator PBM is
 25 appropriately precontrolled without the actual control loop having to respond.

Since preferably only the alternating component of load current I_L is detected, the precontrol decays with time
 30 constant $TAU = LH/RS$, LH representing the primary inductance of measuring current transformer SW, and RS representing the cross resistance shown in Figure 2. Specifically, a great enough time constant TAU is selected to allow error signal amplifier KO to easily compensate for the decaying
 35 controller deviation of the precontrol.

Instead of a pulse duration modulator, a pulse frequency

modulator can also be provided for the switching controller. Furthermore, the present invention can be used for any type of switching controller, such as an step-up controller, a flow transducer, an isolating transformer, etc. The present.
5 invention is particularly suitable for high-voltage parts for traveling-wave amplifiers in ground stations or satellites, where the smoothing or filtering outlay must be minimized. In these cases, the detected load current is, in particular, the collector current of the traveling-wave
10 tube, which is transformed into the low-voltage side of the switching controller using measuring current transformer SW.

Depending on the type of switching controller and the disturbing influences, e.g. input voltage fluctuations,
15 etc., the signals at the second input of the pulsewidth/frequency modulator that are needed for optimal controller stability are different.

In the switching controller represented in Figure 3 of
20 European Patent 0 355 333 B1, these are:

- a saw-tooth signal Q_{SK} of constant amplitude;
- a signal RMI_L that is proportional to the current that is conducted through final controlling element S1;
- a saw-tooth signal Q_{SV} , whose peak amplitude is selected
25 in proportion to the integrated input voltage of the switching controller.

In the exemplifying embodiment represented in Figure 2 of EP
0 355 333 B1, a d.c. voltage signal U_w is also included,
30 which is selected in proportion to the level of the input voltage of the switching controller.

According to the present invention, it is possible to obtain a signal that is dependent upon the step change in load
35 using a quantity other than the load current, for instance by detecting voltage jumps in the power circuit of the switching controller. These quantities can be suitably

processed and fed as precontrol signals to the pulse-duration modulator or frequency modulator.

In the exemplifying embodiment represented in Figure 3 of
5 the present invention, the alternating component of the collector current of a traveling-wave amplifier is detected. The switching controller is used here as precontroller for a push-pull transformer GW. A high-voltage transformer HT that delivers the supply voltages for traveling-wave tube WF via
10 high-voltage rectifier circuit HG is located in the output circuit of push-pull transformer GW. The primary winding of measuring current transformer SW1 of evaluation circuit A for evaluating collector current IC is located in the collector feed line to collector K of traveling-wave tube
15 WF. The secondary coil is connected as represented in Figure 2. The output of evaluation circuit A leads via resistor RF1 to coupling device E, as represented in Figure 1. In traveling-wave tubes having two collectors, it usually suffices to evaluate one collector current as represented in
20 Figure 3, particularly the current of the collector that is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Wehnelt cylinder.